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ARGENTINA. 1 *June*—*Great Britain: Antarctic.* An Argentine Note to Britain rejected the British protest of 30 April against the establishment of two Argentine bases in the Antarctic at Punta Proa and Margarita Bay. It stated that the British claims to rights in the Antarctic were unaccompanied by effective occupation and did not give sovereign rights. Argentine claims were based on geographical and historical rights and on effective occupation. The British offer to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice was rejected but a readiness for friendly discussions was expressed.

17 *June*—It was reported that red signs resembling gallows had been painted on the houses of well-known political opponents of President Perón, while their photographs, names, and addresses had appeared in Government newspapers with accusations that they had conspired to overthrow the regime with the help of 'Wall Street and Moscow'.

AUSTRALIA. 31 *May*—*Strikes.* Summonses were served on two officials of the Ship Painters' and Dockers' Union in connection with the boycotting of ships.

Dock workers returned to work in all ports.

1 *June*—*Strikes.* Thirteen dockers at Geelong refused to work a ship from New Zealand. Dockers at Melbourne also walked off a ship as a protest against the summonses served on Union officials.

5 *June*—The cases of the Communist trade union officials were adjourned for a fortnight. Strikers' demonstrations were staged in Melbourne and Sydney in protest against their appearance in court. In Melbourne a clash with the police occurred and five arrests were made. In several ports seamen walked off inter-State ships for twenty-four hours and dockers stopped work.

8 *June*—*Strikes.* A broadcast call for civilian volunteers to load a ship for New Zealand met with a good response.

11 *June*—*Japan.* Five Japanese war criminals were hanged for atrocities against Australians.

12 *June*—In his address at the opening of Parliament, Mr McKell, Governor-General, said that the Government considered it had a mandate to conduct a relentless campaign against Communism. Failing an effective agreement with State Premiers on means to overcome legal difficulties arising from the High Court's invalidation of the Communist Party Dissolution Act, it would propose an amendment of the Constitution. In the meanwhile, amendments to existing laws would be presented. Turning to foreign policy, he said that the Government would continue negotiations for a Pacific security pact and would seek the early conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty with provisions against possible Japanese threats to Australian security. The armed forces would be substantially increased and a Defence Preparations Bill introduced to facilitate national defence organization.

Strikes. The federal council of the Waterside Workers' Federation decided to lift the ban on the working of ships from New Zealand after the Government had announced its decision to use troops to unload a liner at Sydney.

13 June—Mr Chiffley, Labour Leader of the Opposition and former Prime Minister, died aged sixty-five.

15 June—*Colombo Plan*. Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, announced that economic aid had been offered for the year beginning 1 July as follows: to India, supplies (mainly of wheat) worth £A4.2 m.; to Pakistan, supplies worth £A2 m.; and to Ceylon, supplies worth £A300,000. India and Pakistan had accepted the offer in principle. Mr Casey said that Australia would aim at finding goods to a total value of £8,750,000 in the first year of the plan.

16 June—*West Germany*. Mr Menzies announced a trade agreement with west Germany under which Australia would receive in 1952 German goods worth £A15 m. and would export to Germany goods worth £A10 m. West German goods would be allowed unrestricted entry into Australia while Germany remained a soft currency area.

20 June—Dr Evatt was elected unopposed as leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Palestine Refugees. Mr Casey announced an Australian contribution of supplies to the value of £A269,000 to the U.N. agency for Palestine refugees.

AUSTRIA. 5 June—It was announced that the U.S. military authorities had asked the Soviet repatriation commission to leave the U.S. zone by 8 June.

6 June—It was reported that the Soviet authorities in Vienna had refused the U.S. request concerning the repatriation committee and had described it as a violation of an agreement of 11 February 1945.

9 June—Following their refusal to leave of their own accord, two officers of the Soviet repatriation committee were taken from Salzburg to the Soviet Zone.

10 June—*Export Restrictions*. Mr Donnelly, U.S. High Commissioner, told the press that in spite of Austrian efforts to prevent the re-export of prohibited goods to the eastern bloc, he was concerned at the gap which existed in east Austria. It was stated that he was referring to former German firms in Austria, administered by the Soviet organization known as U.S.I.A., which were able to evade customs regulations on the ground that they belonged to the Soviet Government.

15 June—*Abduction of Citizens*. The Allied Council considered a complaint by the Austrian Government that the Russians were issuing instructions to Communist members of the Austrian police to abduct Austrian citizens suspected of anti-Soviet activities. Six specific cases were cited. The Soviet representative admitted that most of the persons mentioned were in Russian hands, but claimed that the Vienna police president had been notified. It transpired that this had been done only after inquiries by the Vienna police authorities had implicated certain Austrian police officials who had later been suspended. The Council finally dropped the subject after failing to agree on any action.

20 June—Mr Foster, E.C.A. administrator who was visiting Austria, said that production and productivity in Austria had increased over the past two years from 80 per cent of the pre-war level to 130 per cent.

BELGIUM. 11 *June—Korea.* The Government announced that the battalion in Korea would be brought up to full strength by the inclusion of volunteer recruits with four months' training.

King's Abdication. M. Pholieu, Prime Minister, announced that the party leaders had agreed to a wish of the King to abdicate on 16 July (instead of 7 September) so that Prince Baudouin might ascend the throne the following day and the country celebrate 21 July, the national day, in a spirit of concord.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 31 *May*—Mr Griffiths's statement on constitutional changes for Kenya (*see Great Britain*).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 17 *June—Gold Coast.* Dr Nkrumah, Leader of Government Business, and Mr Botsio, the Minister of Education, returned to Accra after visiting the United States and Britain.

BULGARIA. 4 *June.* It was reported that three persons had been convicted by a Sofia court for arson and sabotage. One of them, who was described as a Yugoslav agent, was sentenced to death.

7 *June*—The Yugoslav Military Attaché in Sofia was asked to leave the country.

8 *June*—Decision of U.N. Balkans Committee on frontier incident (*see Greece*).

16 *June—Government Change.* The dismissal of Mr Kamenov, Minister of Urban Development and Public Works, was reported. Mr Tonchev was appointed to succeed him.

CANADA. 1 *June—Korea.* Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said at a luncheon of the United Nations Association in Canada that a new effort should be made to arrange a cease-fire in Korea along the 38th parallel, and that if this failed, members of the United Nations should contribute additional forces.

Mr Lester Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, handed a Note to Mr Trygve Lie which stated that Canada did not intend to recruit any more forces specifically for service with the United Nations at present.

8 *June—Japan.* Mr Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, said Canada had expressed 'a large measure of approval' with the U.S. draft for a Japanese peace treaty. Canada would not support the Russian proposal for a treaty to be drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

14 *June—North Atlantic Treaty. Arms Standardization.* Mr Claxton, Defence Minister, urged in the House of Commons that Gen. Eisenhower should call a conference of N.A.T. countries to seek agreement on the standardization of weapons, particularly the rifle.

17 *June—Exports to China.* The Canadian Government was reported to be investigating allegations that five ships under the Canadian flag were trading illegally between Hong Kong and China.

CEYLON. 9 *June—Exports to China.* Mr Senanayake, Prime Minister,

told a deputation of Ceylonese rubber producers, that Ceylon would continue to be a free market for all buyers.

15 *June*—Australian aid under Colombo Plan (*see Australia*).

CHINA. 3 *June*—It was reported in Hong Kong that two Roman Catholic nuns had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Nan-king for alleged neglect of children under their care. The New China News Agency reported the deportation of four other nuns.

9 *June*—Ceylonese statement on exports (*see Ceylon*).

10 *June*—*Korea*. It was reported from Hong Kong that an armaments drive for the Chinese forces in Korea was being given prominence in the Chinese press. Recent news of the fighting had been confined to figures of U.N. casualties and aircraft destroyed.

It was reported from Macao that Mr Josling, an Englishman, and two Portuguese women had been released by the Chinese after having been detained and constantly interrogated since 10 March.

11 *June*—British statement on Chinese representation in the United Nations (*see Great Britain*).

COLOMBIA. 16 *June*—*Korea*. A battalion of volunteers from Colombia arrived in Korea.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 3 *June*—Conference of *European League for Economic Co-operation (q.v.)*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 1 *June*—It was announced that three Czechs had received death sentences for espionage and an unspecified number of others had received prison sentences ranging from eighteen to twenty-eight years.

2 *June*—The United States banned travel by American citizens to Czechoslovakia.

3 *June*—Refusal of acting Consul-General in Zagreb to return (*see Yugoslavia*).

8 *June*—It was reported that, according to *Rude Pravo*, production at the Ostrava coal mines was 20 per cent behind planned output in May and army recruits were helping to increase production.

ECUADOR. 20 *June*—President Plaza arrived in Washington on an official visit to the United States.

EGYPT. 2 *June*—*Oil*. The Minister for Commerce and Industry announced that Egypt had asked the American Socony Vacuum Company 'to transfer its board to Egypt in the same way as Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields'. He described the move as a prelude to the Egyptianization of the companies and said that in future the transfer of boards would be a condition for new prospecting licences.

5 *June*—*Great Britain*. The Foreign Minister, Salah el Din, re-affirmed that he would not agree to a splitting of the two questions of British evacuation and the Sudan.

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EGYPT (*continued*)

8 *June*—*Great Britain*. A Note from the British Government was received at the Foreign Office.

11 *June*—*Arab League: Security Pact*. The Chamber of Deputies ratified the Arab League collective security pact. Salah-el-Din Pasha said that all Arab States had now signed the pact except Jordan who had suggested certain modifications which were being studied. Iraq proposals that all States should take part to the limit of their resources and that a two-thirds majority decision by the Joint Defence Council should be binding on all signatories had been accepted by the League and also certain Yemeni reservations. The pact covered aid to an Arab State which had a treaty with a foreign Power but only if that State were directly attacked. Any member which signed a separate peace would be expelled.

12 *June*—Mixed Armistice Commission's decision on Suez Canal dispute with Israel (*see Israel*).

13 *June*—Gen. Riley's report to Security Council on Suez Canal dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

16 *June*—*Suez Canal*. A U.S. Note, protesting against restrictions on U.S. shipping, was received at the Foreign Office.

ERITREA. 14 *June*—A band of about 500 shifta killed twenty villagers in a raid on the village of Mansura, ninety-five miles west of Asmara. In a clash with the police which followed, they lost fifteen of their band but killed one policeman and wounded another.

15 *June*—U.S. technical aid (*see Great Britain*).

EUROPEAN LEAGUE FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

2 *June*—A conference on economic relations between Europe and the British Commonwealth ended after agreeing that Commonwealth observers should attend sessions of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. The conference expressed the view that Britain should favour Europe's unification, and it also advocated convertibility of European currencies, the pound sterling and the dollar, and the gradual withdrawal of controls.

FORMOSA. 8 *June*—*U.S. Aid*. Gen. Chase, U.S. military adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, announced that the United States had allotted \$16 m. for the Chinese Nationalist Air Force.

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE. 31 *May*—Mr Gromyko was handed by the three western delegates Notes from their respective Governments proposing a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers on 23 July in Washington. It was stated that any one of the three agendas A, B, and C would be accepted by the western Powers.

5 *June*—Mr Gromyko handed to the western deputies the Soviet reply to the western Notes of 31 May. It agreed to a meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Washington provided the North Atlantic Treaty and the U.S. military bases were included in the agenda.

8 June—Mr Davies said that Britain, having studied the Soviet Note, regretted Russia's inability to take part in a conference on the basis of agreement already reached. He repeated that Britain could not agree to the inclusion on the agenda of the Atlantic Treaty and said that she did not wish the conference to be an occasion for recrimination and propaganda speeches. Dr Jessup pointed out once more that Mr Gromyko had only mentioned the Atlantic Treaty late in the Paris conference, and Mr Gromyko repeated former accusations against the Atlantic Treaty and maintained his insistence on its inclusion.

13 June—Mr Davies on the Conference (*see France*).

15 June—The British, French, and U.S. deputies handed to Mr Gromyko identical Notes proposing that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers should take place on the basis of the split agenda 'B' and the Notes exchanged between the Governments. They asserted that further progress in the Paris conference of deputies was impossible owing to the Soviet delegation's insistence on the inclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty on the agenda, and they pointed out that if this insistence was due to a desire to reserve the right fully to interpret the causes and effects of international tension, it was unnecessary owing to the opportunity for this purpose given by the general heading. If, on the other hand, the Soviet purpose was to call into question the North Atlantic Treaty, Soviet insistence was unjustified since such a decision would be outside the competence of the Foreign Ministers.

U.S. statement (*see United States*).

20 June—Mr Gromyko handed the western deputies a Soviet reply to their Notes of 15 June. It reiterated Soviet insistence on the inclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty and U.S. bases as a disagreed item on the agenda and asserted that its exclusion would put the Soviet Union in a position of inequality which it could not accept. The Soviet Union therefore favoured a continuation of the Paris conference with a view to its inclusion.

FRANCE. 2 June—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in France for discussions on western defence. He told the press that he strongly favoured the inclusion of Greece, Turkey, and Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty. He said he had come to Europe to obtain first-hand information on the speed of European rearmament, particularly in France.

5 June—Soviet Note *re Four-Power Conference* (q.v.).

9 June—Mr Dulles, President Truman's special envoy, arrived in Paris for discussions on a Japanese peace treaty.

11 June—*Japan*. Following talks between Mr Dulles and Foreign Ministry experts, a statement was issued which reported that complete agreement in principle had been reached between the two countries on a Japanese peace treaty.

13 June—*Four-Power Conference*. Speaking at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association, Mr Davies, U.K. delegate to the four-Power deputies' conference in Paris, said that by and large Russian aims at the conference to divide the western Powers and to

FRANCE (*continued*)

undermine their defence effort had failed, whereas the western Powers had succeeded in ensuring that at Washington the Russians would discuss their responsibility for the causes of tension and that problems should be placed in their right context; *e.g.* the demilitarization of Germany could not be discussed outside the context of European tension. The western Powers had also maintained a united front. He said no-one could be optimistic about a conference of Foreign Ministers but no opportunity for a settlement could be ignored. The Russians still desired it for propaganda reasons.

15 June—Note to Russia *re Four-Power Conference* (q.v.).

17 June—*Marshal Pétain*. President Auriol announced that he had commuted the sentence on Marshal Pétain to life detention in a military hospital.

General Election. Results (announced on 21 June) for the distribution of 625 of the 627 seats in the new Assembly were: R.P.F. 118 (in 1946: Gaullist Union 25); Socialists 104 (99); Communists 103 (177); Right-wing 98 (86); Socialist Radicals and allied parties 94 (60); M.R.P. 85 (143); Oversea Parties 23 (19). The elections to fill the remaining 2 seats, New Caledonia and French Oceania, would be held on 1 July and 2 September respectively. The totals of votes cast in metropolitan France were: Communists 5,001,616 (in 1946: 5,516,763); R.P.F. 4,039,889 (not in existence); Socialists 2,764,215 (3,413,035); Right-wing 2,472,016 (2,939,297); M.R.P. 2,353,475 (4,992,985); Socialist Radicals 2,194,213 (2,228,326).

20 June—*Persia*. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that France would stand by Britain if no compromise were reached with Persia. She would not buy Persian oil without first consulting Britain, and would discourage French technicians from going to Persia.

Soviet Note *re Four-Power Conference* (q.v.).

GERMANY. 31 May—*Berlin: E.C.A.* It was announced that the west German Federal Government and the E.C.A. had agreed to provide 45 m. marks for prolonging relief work among the 300,000 unemployed in west Berlin.

Saar Democratic Party document (*see Saar Territory*).

1 June—*Berlin: Police*. The U.S. authorities in Berlin stated that 135 police had deserted to the west in May.

West Germany: Heligoland. It was learned that seventy Heligolanders had landed on Heligoland during the week in defiance of the Allied High Commissioner's ordinance.

2 June—*West Germany*. About 10,000 Germans protested at Herford against the taking over of less than fifty hectares of forest for the accommodation of British troops.

Heligoland. The seventy Heligolanders who had landed on the island said they would return.

Mr O'Neill, political director in the U.K. High Commissioner's office, reminded Professor Hallstein of the German Foreign Office of the Chancellor's promise in February to co-operate in the prevention

interference with Heligoland as a bombing target. He also informed that he had authority to propose a new target which, if accepted, would enable Heligoland to be released prior to the agreed date of March 1952.

3 June—*West Germany: Exports to China*. It was reported that a ship called the *Morella* carrying the Panamanian flag had been found to be loaded in the free port of Hamburg with a large shipment of products from east and west Germany destined for China. Following the initiation of inquiries, those responsible for the *Morella* started to unload the cargo.

4 June—*West Germany: Occupation Costs*. It was reported that Dr Schäffer, Finance Minister, had been asked by the occupation authorities to publish a correction of a statement by him conveying a false impression that the western Powers had agreed to a heavy cut in occupation costs.

5 June—*Saar*. Dr Schumacher, leader of the Opposition, criticized the Government for pursuing a passive policy in the Saar in the face of an active French policy.

Details concerning refugees (see *Great Britain*).

5 June—*West Germany: Schuman Plan*. The Cabinet unanimously approved the Bill to give effect to the Plan.

E.C.E. report on West German economic policy (see *United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe*).

6 June—*West Germany*. The British Land Commission for North Rhine-Westphalia suspended for ninety days the publication of three Communist newspapers for printing matter prejudicial to the security and prestige of the allied forces.

7 June—*War Criminals*. The seven Nazi war criminals at Landsberg were hanged.

8 June—*East Germany: Plebiscite on Rearmament*. The Communist News Agency, A.D.N., reported the provisional result of the plebiscite in east Germany and east Berlin as a 95·98 vote against German rearmament and in favour of a peace treaty in 1951.

8 June—*West Germany. Italy*. A trade agreement, valid from 1 July 1951, was signed between West Germany and Italy.

9 June—In spite of a police warning to abstain from any political demonstration, several thousand persons converged on the cemetery at Hörter, on the border of Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia, when the body of Hans Schmidt, former adjutant of Buchenwald concentration camp, was buried after his hanging at Landsberg.

10 June—*Communism*. The police dispersed in Düsseldorf a Communist Free German Youth demonstration staged to protest against the suspension of three Communist newspapers. Thirty-six persons were detained.

11 June—*Berlin*. The three western commandants protested in a letter to M. Dengin, Soviet commandant, against a recent Soviet demand that certain classes of exports from west Berlin should be accompanied by certificates of the origin of the raw materials used in their manufacture. They also instructed the west Berlin Senate to

GERMANY (*continued*)
 inform the east German authorities that the requirement would no longer be complied with. A British official estimated that the value of exports had already been reduced by two-thirds as a result of it.

12 June—*West Germany. Communism.* The Allied High Commission suspended for ninety days five Communist newspapers in Nuremberg, Munich, Kiel, Hamburg, and Bremen for publishing articles prejudicial to the prestige and security of the allied forces.

West German admission to I.L.O. (*see United Nations, International Labour Organization*).

West Germany: Allied Seizure of Bonds. The Federal Government protested to the Allied High Commission against the seizure as reparations of foreign bonds formerly owned by individual Germans, on the ground that the seizure was an infringement of private property rights of German citizens.

13 June—An Allied spokesman said with reference to the German protest of 12 June, that the bonds ranked as German external assets and were therefore liable to sequestration.

West Germany: Heligoland. It was announced that Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, U.K. High Commissioner, had proposed in a letter to Dr Adenauer two alternative bombing sites to Heligoland, one off the coast of Lower Saxony and the other off the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

14 June—Dr Adenauer arrived in Rome on a State visit.

15 June—*Berlin. Soviet Export Restrictions.* The three western commandants sent a second letter to M. Dengin protesting against the Soviet restrictions on exports from west Berlin.

16 June—*Berlin. Export Restrictions.* As a counter-measure to the Soviet restrictions, the western commandants imposed an embargo on certain west Berlin exports to east Germany. The embargo applied to goods manufactured from raw materials in four groups in the restricted list drawn up by the Allied Control Council in February 1946. They were stated to be goods most wanted by the East German Government for the conclusion of its five-year plan. The commandants also indicated that they would be prepared to widen the embargo.

West German-Australian trade agreement (*see Australia*).

17 June—*West Germany. Communism.* A demonstration against 'remilitarization' by 4,000 to 5,000 members of the German Communist Youth Movement from all parts of Germany was held outside the headquarters of the High Commission in Frankfurt.

18 June—*Berlin. Export Restrictions.* The western commandants met and considered a reply received from M. Dengin, which, according to the Soviet news agency, A.D.N., rejected the western argument that the Soviet demand for certificates of origin was a breach of the New York and Paris agreements, and asserted that the regulations in force agreed with those existing on 1 March 1948 (the date mentioned in those agreements).

It was stated that the western embargo would come into force during the week and that it would affect about three-quarters of normal exports to east Germany.

The commandants authorized a resumption of negotiations for a new inter-zonal trade agreement.

The west Berlin Senate received back 800 bills of lading approved and stamped by the Soviet authorities, although they had been sent without certificates of origin.

West Germany. Hungary. It was reported from Hamburg that the Hungarian State organization 'Masped' had intimated that Hungarian exports would no longer be sent through Hamburg but through non-German ports and that existing contracts would be cancelled.

Exports to China. It was reported that the Burgomaster of Hamburg had recently quoted figures to show that in the first quarter of 1951 only 200 tons of goods had been shipped to China, whereas 77,000 tons had been shipped from Benelux countries mainly through Antwerp. The authorities would, however, strive to prevent the export of strategic goods to eastern Europe and China.

Statement on West German-Italian talks (*see Italy*).

Heligoland. The Allied High Court at Kiel passed light sentences on the twenty-nine persons who had recently visited Heligoland. All but seven had their sentences suspended on a year's probation.

20 June—*West Germany. Communism.* A Communist newspaper at Frankfurt was suspended by the Allied High Commission.

The U.S. occupation currency was withdrawn as a measure against the black market.

19 GREAT BRITAIN. 31 May—*India.* Mr Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, gave details in the House of Commons of help given to India in her food crisis, both by diverting to India as a loan 1,000 tons of Australian wheat destined for the United Kingdom and by chartering about 750,000 tons of shipping space.

Kenya. Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, announced that a representative body drawn from the Kenya Legislative Council under an independent chairman would be appointed after May 1952 to consider changes in the Kenya constitution. Pending its recommendations, he said there would be no major change in the constitution although certain interim adjustments would be made early in 1952. These included an increase in African unofficial membership of the Legislative Council from four to six and in the Indian membership from five to six with a balancing increase in European representation of from eleven to fourteen. The official membership would be increased from sixteen to twenty-six. The next vacancy on the Executive Council would be given to an African.

1 June—*Persia.* Mr Attlee received a personal message from President Truman on the Persian oil dispute.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced that the President of the International Court of Justice had acknowledged its request for the appointment of a sole arbitrator and had stated that the application of the British Government would have to be considered first.

The Queen and Princess Margaret arrived in Belfast on a four-day visit to Northern Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

The appointment of Lord Ogmore as Minister of Civil Aviation was announced.

Argentinian rejection of British protest *re* Antarctic (*see* Argentina)

3 June—*Japan*. Mr John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special representative, arrived in London for talks with the Foreign Secretary on the Japanese peace treaty.

4 June—*E.C.A.* The E.C.A. authorized the use by Britain of \$112 m. of U.S. military aid funds for the purchase of U.S. machine tools for the defence programme.

Persia. Mr Morrison, Foreign Secretary, said in a statement in the House on Persia that the Government could not accept the Persian contention that the dispute was solely between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. He said that the Government had on the contrary every right to intervene in defence of a great British interest and were also interested by reason of their majority holdings in the Company. Mr Eden expressed the Opposition's agreement.

The Queen and Princess Margaret returned to London from Northern Ireland.

Germany: Refugees. The Minister of State said in a parliamentary written reply that latest reports of the International Refugee Organization gave the total number of refugees in west Germany still supported by the I.R.O. as 55,000 and the total number whose cases were still open for I.R.O. services.

5 June—*Norway*. King Haakon of Norway arrived in England on a state visit.

The 16th Independent Parachute Brigade Group sailed for Cyprus. *Bechuanaland*. Seretse Khama, ex-leader of the Bamangwato tribe, issued a statement in London announcing that he had asked permission to return to his people for a trial period.

E.C.A. Overseas Development. The Economic Co-operation Administration announced a grant of \$7.7 m. to the United Kingdom for overseas development plans to be allotted as follows: railway construction in the Gold Coast \$1.4 m.; wharf-building in North Borneo \$952,000; Nigerian coal development \$455,000; road building in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nigeria \$4.1 m.; rice development in British Guiana \$621,000, and bridge building in Sierra Leone \$210,000.

Japan. Mr Dulles said in a statement to the press on the Japanese peace treaty that he was not bound to insist that the Chinese Nationalist Government should sign the treaty but he thought that the proposal that the Peking Government should sign it was academic as Peking had indicated its opposition to the present draft.

Soviet Note *re* Four Power Conference (*q.v.*).

6 June—*Persia*. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced the names of the four directors who would go to Tehran for negotiations. One of them, Sir Thomas Gardiner, was a Government nominee to the Company's board. (*For International Court's acceptance of British case, see United Nations, International Court of Justice.*)

Strikes. Manchester dockers decided conditionally to end their un-

cial strike of over six weeks. A strike of tally clerks in the Port of London spread, rendering fifty-five ships idle.

Australia. Mr Tully, Agent-General for New South Wales, said in Glasgow that unless Australia received a fair price from Britain for her products she would have to consider markets elsewhere.

Korea. Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, in a statement in the Commons on operations in Korea, said that it had become clear by 29 May that the enemy had suffered a major defeat and his casualties for May were estimated at about 200,000. There was, however, no evidence that his huge man-power potential had been materially affected.

The annual report on the Colonial Territories for 1950-51 was published (Cmd. 8243).

Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in England from Paris.

7 June—Anglo-Uruguayan meat agreement (see Uruguay).

Iraqi statement on oil agreement (see Iraq).

8 June—Strikes. It was reported that eighty-seven ships were idle as a result of the unofficial strike of London dock tally clerks.

11 June—China. Mr Younger, Minister of State, said in reply to a question in the Commons, that in view of the Peking Government's persistence in flaunting U.N. principles, H.M.G. considered that the question of China's representation in the United Nations should be postponed for the time being.

Strikes. More than 100 ships were affected by the strike of London dock tally clerks and about 10,000 dockers were unable to work.

Persia. British Ambassador's statement (see Persia).

Sir Thomas Gardiner said before leaving for Tehran that he was going as a representative of the Company and not of the Government.

13 June—Trade Figures. The Board of Trade announced that United Kingdom exports for May were provisionally valued at £229,700,000; re-exports at £11,400,000; and imports at £338,200,000. Excess of imports (valued c.i.f.) over total exports (valued f.o.b.) in the first five months of 1951 totalled £401,900,000 which was more than for 1950 as a whole.

Central Africa. The report of the conference on Closer Association in Central Africa was published (Cmd. 8233), together with a survey of alternative policies in the three Central African territories (Cmd. 8235). The report recommended the linking of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a federation to be known as British Central Africa. It was proposed that the Federal Government would have full responsibility over the tasks allocated to it, such as defence, economic planning, higher education, railways, civil aviation, customs, and that the Governor-General should be appointed to give assent to legislative acts subject to the King's power of disallowance.

The Federal legislature should consist of 35 members—17 from Southern Rhodesia, 11 from Northern Rhodesia, and 7 from Nyasaland and of these, 3 from each territory would represent African interests. It was also proposed that the Federal Cabinet should include a Minister for African interests. The three territorial Governments would be

GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

mainly concerned with the daily life of their African populations and those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would remain responsible to His Majesty's Government.

Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, said in the Commons that the report, which was the result of the conference in March between senior officials of the three Governments and of the British Government, was published as a basis for discussion and consideration, and that he hoped later to visit the territories with the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and have discussions with European and African representatives which would be followed by a conference with Southern Rhodesian Ministers and both official and unofficial representatives from the two northern territories. He reaffirmed that the Government's ultimate objective was self-government within the Commonwealth with proper provision for both Europeans and Africans.

Hungary. The Lord Chancellor stated, in answer to a question in the House of Lords, that a number of high officials of the Hungarian Communist Party had recently been dismissed and large numbers of persons, mostly from the former middle class and aristocracy, expelled from their homes. He expressed the Government's disgust at the persistent inhuman behaviour of the Hungarian Government, and said that trade with Hungary had been substantially broken off, imports from Hungary having declined from £6,500,000 in the twelve months to March 1950 to £20,000 in the twelve months to March 1951.

Mr Davies on the four-Power Conference (*see France*).

14 June—Strikes. The London dock tally clerks and port workers returned to work.

Persia. Mr Morrison, Foreign Secretary, after reporting to the House the demand of the Persian mission in Abadan that the Company's books and documents and 75 per cent of the oil revenues since 20 March should be handed over, said it was obvious that discussions in Tehran could not proceed properly if the atmosphere was vitiated by precipitate action in the oilfields. H.M. Ambassador in Tehran would protest.

United States: Japan. A statement issued after the conclusion of talks between Mr Morrison and Mr Dulles announced that complete agreement had been reached on the substance of a Japanese peace treaty and related questions. The agreement was provisional pending approval by the two Governments. The statement expressed the hope of Soviet agreement and said that the treaty should be prepared on a basis of wide consultation among the Powers at war with Japan.

Bechuanaland. Mr Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, explained in a speech to the Overseas Empire Correspondents' Association why he would not rescind the exclusion order on Tshekedi Khama.

15 June—British Ambassador in Spain on Spanish restrictions on British goods (*see Spain*).

Ministry of Materials. The Bill to provide for the appointment of a Ministry of Materials was issued to members of Parliament together with an explanatory White Paper.

Libya and Eritrea. Point Four. An agreement whereby the United States undertook to provide during the current year technical aid under the Point Four Programme to the value of \$150,000 for Libya and \$50,000 for Eritrea was signed in London by Mr Morrison and the French and U.S. Ambassadors.

Colonial Development. The return of grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts during the year April 1950 to March 1951 was published. The total of grants and loans approved amounted to £14,114,746 bringing the total sum allocated since 1945 to £78,735,238.

Note to Russia *re Four-Power Conference (q.v.)*.

16 June—Anglo-Spanish statement on Barcelona Traction Bonds (see Spain).

Bechuanaland. Tshekedi Khama told the press that Mr Gordon Walker's speech on 14 June contained contradictions and inaccuracies.

19 June—*Persia.* Mr Morrison reported to the House that, at the first meeting on 14 June with the Anglo-Iranian delegation, the Persian delegation had made acceptance of the following three demands a condition of pursuing discussions: (1) that the Company should in future deal only with the provisional Persian board of directors; (2) that the Company's proceeds since 20 March should be handed over to the Persian Government who would deposit 25 per cent in an agreed bank against possible claims by the Company for compensation; (3) that the Company should in future render a statement of all sales transactions. Mr Morrison reaffirmed that steps would be taken to protect British lives, and he agreed to consider a suggestion from Mr Eden that measures should be taken, with regard to Egyptian restrictions in the Suez Canal, to enable tankers to proceed to Haifa so as to bring refining operations there to full capacity. Mr Eden suggested that a British tanker should be sent through the Canal under effective escort.

Exports to China. Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the Commons that export licence control on all U.K. goods for China and Hong Kong would be imposed from 25 June. Licences would not be granted to exports of strategic goods for China and would only be granted to those for Hong Kong when an assurance had been received from the Hong Kong authorities that they would not go to China. A list of strategic goods was being issued, and the Governor of Hong Kong had been recommended to consider subjecting such goods to import licence control.

British reply to United Nations *re embargo on goods for China (see United Nations, Secretariat)*.

Statement by African National Congress *re Seretse Khama (see South Africa)*.

20 June—*Persia.* Mr Morrison outlined to the House the British delegation's proposals which he described as 'eminently reasonable', and after enumerating the benefits which the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had brought to Persia, he said: 'It seems that the present Persian Government are blind to the needs of their own country.' Mr Morrison then informed the House that the Anglo-Iranian delegation were being

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

instructed to return to the United Kingdom, and that the Government proposed to ask the International Court for an indication of provisional measures to preserve British rights pending a decision on the case. He reaffirmed the Government's desire to see a 'stable, independent, and prosperous Persia', and repeated that measures would be taken to protect British lives if the Persian Government failed in its responsibility to maintain order, but he refused to give an assurance, requested by Opposition members, that no decision in principle on evacuation or surrender of rights would be taken without consulting the House.

Soviet Note *re Four Power Conference* (q.v.).

Sudan Police Strike. Mr Morrison stated in a parliamentary written reply that all strikers had returned to work except for a proportion who had been dismissed or discharged at their own request.

GREECE. 1 June—It was disclosed that on the night of 30 May, when the resignation of Field-Marshal Papagos became known, attempts were made by certain officers to gain control of the Post Office, the War Ministry, and the broadcasting system. There was also an attempted disturbance at Larissa. The intervention of Field-Marshal Papagos had finally ended the disorder. The officers concerned had been put under close arrest.

4 June—It was announced that six senior Greek officers had been arrested and charged with insubordination in connection with the events reported on 1 June. An investigation, ordered by the Cabinet, had begun the previous day.

Mr Venizelos, the Prime Minister, said that all Government efforts to persuade Field-Marshal Papagos to resume his duties had failed.

The Palace announced that as a result of rumours that the resignation of Field-Marshal Papagos had been due to the hostile attitude of court officials, all members of the Royal household had submitted their resignations to King Paul in order to facilitate his task in solving the crisis.

6 June—It was reported that the King had accepted the resignation of some of the more controversial court officials. An attempt by the U.S. Ambassador to persuade Field-Marshal Papagos to reconsider his decision had failed, and the incident was regarded as closed.

8 June—Bulgaria. The U.N. Balkans Committee decided that the frontier incident of 27 May (see p. 319) was a violation of Greek territory by the Bulgarian Army.

15 June—A Royal decree, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Military Council, ordered the dismissal from active service of eleven senior Army officers for taking action beyond their authority on the night of 30 May (see under 1 June).

HUNGARY. 3 June—It was learned from reports reaching London that a widespread purge was in progress in which the following had been victims: Janos Kadar, Minister of the Interior until June 1950, Sandor Zold, his predecessor, and Gyula Kallai, until recently Foreign Mini-

ster. Mr Szakasits, former Social Democratic President, and Mr Tildy, former Smallholder President, were also reported to be in prison.

6 June—Yugoslavia. The last Yugoslav diplomatic representative remaining in Hungary left Budapest after being ordered to depart within twenty-four hours.

13 June—British statement on Hungarian purge and Anglo-Hungarian trade (see Great Britain).

17 June—Purge. The Ministry of the Interior announced that 924 families of aristocrats, army officers, civil servants, bankers, and industrialists had been deported from Budapest since 21 May to villages in the north-east and south-east.

18 June—It was reported that the total number of persons affected by the purge was officially estimated at 15,000.

Hungarian ban on use of port of Hamburg (see Germany).

It was announced that Archbishop Grosz, with five other Catholic priests and three laymen, was under arrest and would be tried on 22 June on charges of preparing an armed uprising and a restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty. The indictment was published.

INDIA. 2 June—Parliament passed by 228 votes to 20 the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill which gave the Legislature power to impose 'reasonable restrictions' on freedom of speech and expression, and removed from the purview of the courts any future acts concerning land tenure passed by State legislatures and approved by the President.

3 June—About 25,000 followers of the Indian Socialist Party presented a people's charter to the President of the Republic in Delhi and demonstrated against the Government.

11 June—U.S. loan for purchase of wheat (see United States).

Japan. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, told the press that India favoured an early Japanese peace treaty but did not think a general Far Eastern settlement was possible without the participation of Communist China.

Persia. Mr Nehru expressed sympathy for Persian oil nationalization and said he thought the 1933 agreement between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, like other agreements with Middle Eastern countries, could not be called an equal agreement between equal parties.

15 June—Australian aid under Colombo Plan (see Australia).

Signature of U.S. loan Bill (see United States).

16 June—East Punjab. Dr Bhargava's Congress Party Government in East Bengal resigned as a result of a loss of the Party's confidence. Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the Governor, took over the administration until the General Elections in November.

Nepal. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, left for a three-day courtesy visit to Nepal.

17 June—It was reported that Mr Kripalani's new party, meeting at Patna, had decided on the title Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (peasants', workers', and tenants' party). An interim executive had been formed and a draft manifesto approved, of which the chief demands were: an overhaul of administrative machinery; an end to profiteering; the encourage-

INDIA (continued)

ment of small industries; the removal of illiteracy; the devolution of political authority, and a neutral foreign policy. The party was opposed to general nationalization.

INDO-CHINA. 31 May—It was announced that reinforced French and Viet-Nam forces had repulsed the Viet-Minh attack along the Day River and recovered all lost ground.

1 June—The French Army reported that 40,000 Viet-Minh troops renewed attacks in the south-west of the Tongking delta. It was claimed that more than 300 Viet-Minh troops had been killed and 200 captured in fighting round Ninh-Binh on 30 May.

3 June—It was reported that the Ninh-Binh bridgehead had been recaptured and the Viet-Minh penetration north of Phat Diem contained.

It was announced that in an operation in the Plain of Reeds west of Saigon eighty-one of the enemy were killed and sixty-five captured.

10 June—It was reported that French aircraft had dispersed several Viet-Minh concentrations near Hue, the capital of Annam. The enemy were reported to be regrouping west of the Day River.

12 June—The French Chaplain-General and another priest were stabbed to death by terrorists near Cantho, sixty miles south-west of Saigon.

15 June—It was reported that the Viet-Nam Government had decided to organize a Customs cordon round the Red River delta and the territory of Southern Viet-Nam held by the Bao Dai Government in order to check the passage of Viet-Minh irregulars, arms, and supplies.

16 June—Coda, five miles north-west of Phat Diem, was retaken by French troops. Viet-Minh losses in the Day River offensive from 28 May to 13 June were estimated at 6,000, including 300 prisoners. French and Viet-Name forces lost 107 killed.

18 June—French and Viet-Nam forces launched a powerful offensive in the Thanhoi region east of the Day River at the western edge of the Red River delta. About 5,000 to 6,000 of the enemy were reported to have been surrounded and several hundreds killed.

19 June—French and Viet-Nam forces occupied the village of Thanhoi.

20 June—The destruction of the Viet-Minh pocket of resistance in the Thanhoi area was completed.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 11 June—The thirteenth congress opened in Lisbon attended by delegates from twenty-seven countries. Subjects for discussion included: problems of economic development and co-operation, international trade and payments, and foreign investments, as well as international problems of taxation, distribution of statistics, transport, and communications.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 31 May—*Korea.* The Asian Regional conference in Karachi

ended after adopting a resolution urging all organizations to carry out the U.N. strategic embargo against China. Only three Indian Hind Mazdoor Sabha delegates opposed the motion.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE. 8 *June*—The tungsten and molybdenum committees unanimously recommended a system of international allocation to begin on 1 July.

IRAQ. 31 *May*—The Regent and Prime Minister arrived in Jordan on a visit.

7 *June*—*Great Britain. Oil.* An official spokesman said that friendly negotiations with Britain were in progress for a new agreement under which Iraq would receive: (1) royalties higher than the Saudi Arabian and not lower than Persia would obtain after settlement of her dispute; (2) a bigger share in the Kirkuk oilfields for local consumption; (3) payment of royalties in gold so that the Iraq Government's case against the Iraq Petroleum Company might be dropped; and (4) employment for more than 15,000 unemployed in the building of Iraq's first refinery.

IRELAND. 1 *June*—*Election.* The state of the parties in the new Parliament was announced as follows: Mr de Valera's Fianna Fail 69 (at the dissolution 68), Fine Gael 40 (29), Labour 16 (20), Clann na Poblachta 2 (6), Farmers 6 (5), Independents 14 (17).

13 *June*—*New Government.* Mr de Valera, leader of the Fianna Fail Party, was elected Prime Minister in the Dail by 74 votes to 69. Five Independents supported him in the division. He later announced a list of Ministers. Mr Aiken was appointed Minister of External Affairs and Mr McEntee, Finance Minister.

14 *June*—Parliament approved the new Government.

ISRAEL. 6 *June*—*Syria.* It was reported that the Government had ordered all drainage work in the Huleh area to cease at once.

10 *June*—*Syria.* It was announced that Gen. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, had authorized the resumption of drainage work in the Huleh basin except in an Arab-owned area of three hectares. The Israeli Government had accordingly ordered a continuation of the work from 11 June.

12 *June*—*Egypt: Suez Canal.* The Israeli-Egyptian special committee met near Gaza under Gen. Riley's chairmanship to hear the Egyptian appeal against the Mixed Armistice Commission's decision of August 1949 that it was entitled to demand a cession of Egypt's interference with the passage of goods to Israel through the Suez Canal. Gen. Riley cast his vote with the Egyptians, thus formally reversing the earlier decision. He made it clear that although in his view the Egyptian action was not a breach of the armistice agreement he considered it to be 'a hostile act'.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry official said that the dispute would go before the Security Council. He also said that the interpretation of the

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armistice agreement that a state of war existed between Israel and Egypt except where explicitly suspended by the terms of the agreement would force Israel to reconsider her obligations under the agreement.

13 June—Frontier clash with Jordan (*see Jordan*).

18 June—Gen. Riley's report to Security Council on Suez Canal dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

ITALY. 5 June—*Sicilian Elections*. The results of the elections of 2 June for the Sicilian Regional Assembly were announced as follows: Christian Democratic Party 31 per cent of the votes; Communist bloc 30 per cent; M.S.I. (neo-Fascist) nearly 13 per cent.

Italian representation on U.N. Trusteeship Council (*q.v.*).

6 June—Signor Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party, addressing a meeting in Turin, offered the Democratic Socialists an alliance with the Communists and the Nenni Socialists in the forthcoming Turin local government elections and also on a national level.

8 June—Trade agreement with west Germany (*see Germany*).

14 June—Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, suggested in a speech to the Foreign Press Association that the United States should be linked more closely to Free Europe either by association with the existing machinery for European union, or, if the situation deteriorated, by transforming European Union into an Atlantic Union.

Dr Adenauer, west German Federal Chancellor, arrived in Rome.

17 June—*Local Administrative Elections*. The Ministry of the Interior announced the figures of the poll for fifty-seven provincial councils on 27 May and 10 June as follows: Communists 3,183,993 (21.2 per cent); Communists and allied Socialists (P.S.I.) 2,126,355 (14.2); Left Independents 259,012 (1.7); Social Democrats 1,434,637 (9.6); Republicans 427,051 (2.8); Christian Democrats 5,830,187 (38.9); Liberals 548,782 (3.7); Centre Independents 138,388 (0.9); Monarchists 141,770 (0.9); M.S.I. (Neo-Fascists) 577,842 (3.8); Right Independents 143,379 (1.0); Local groupings 201,049 (1.3). This gave the Government block a total of 8,372,036 (55.9 per cent), the Communist block 5,569,360 votes (37.1), and Right-wing parties 862,991 votes (5.7).

In the voting for Communal Councils, the Government bloc won Genoa, Turin, Venice, and Florence from the Communists.

18 June—*Germany*. An official statement issued in Rome said that Dr Adenauer's talks with Signor de Gasperi and Count Sforza had resulted in agreement to begin negotiations for a cultural accord and an increase of trade between Germany and Italy.

JAPAN. 5 June—Mr Dulles on peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

7 June—Gen. Marshall, U.S. Defence Secretary, arrived in Tokio from the United States. He left later for a visit to the Korean front.

10 June—Soviet Note to United States *re* peace treaty (*see United States*).

11 June—Gen. Marshall saw the Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida.

Korea. Gen. Marshall told the press that the 8th Army's mission was to sustain itself and to avoid any penetration of South Korea. He left later for the United States.

French-U.S. agreement on peace treaty (*see France*).

Mr Nehru on the peace treaty (*see India*).

14 *June*—Anglo-U.S. statement on peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

20 *June*—About 69,000 persons were restored to public life who had been excluded from it under occupation policy because of their responsibility for Japan's former aggression and totalitarianism.

JORDAN. 31 *May*—*Iraq.* The Regent Abdul Illah of Iraq and Nuri Pasha es Said, the Prime Minister, arrived on a visit to Jordan.

13 *June*—*Israel.* It was announced by Arab Legion H.Q. that one Arab had been killed and one wounded in an exchange of fire lasting an hour between a National Guard patrol and fifty Israeli soldiers who had crossed the boundary in the Tulkerem district. The Mixed Armistice Commission had been informed.

KOREA. 31 *May.* U.N. forces captured the Hwachon Reservoir dam and consolidated their position in the area. Further west in the central sector they were halted by strong enemy resistance and some counter-attacks. Fierce fighting took place north-east of Inje in the eastern sector.

1 *June*—U.N. patrols probed forward along the whole front. They met strong opposition except in the Hwachon reservoir area where, to the east, they re-entered Yanggu. In air battles over N.W. Korea, three enemy MIG.15 fighters were shot down and two U.S. fighters lost.

2 *June*—Gen. Van Fleet, Commander of the 8th Army, told the press that the U.N. drive into North Korea had ended. He said that his forces would continue to resist aggression in South Korea and, when necessary and profitable, would meet threats in North Korea. He announced that the Communists had suffered over 100,000 casualties between 16 and 31 May of which 10,000 were prisoners.

3 *June*—U.N. forces advanced on almost all fronts despite stubborn resistance, storms, and mud. A gain of 5,000 yards was made in the Inje area in the east and Yonchon was captured in the centre. Super-fortresses bombed the main railway from Siberia in the north-east.

4 *June*—U.N. forces beat off enemy counter-attacks and advanced more than two miles north and north-west of Hwachon and north-east of Yonchon in concerted drives against the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyonggang triangle. In the west they repulsed counter-attacks in the Imjin River sector, and nearer the centre continued their advance north of Yongong against light to moderate resistance.

5 *June*—Allied forces were heavily engaged in the Hwachon-Yanggu-Inje area where the enemy put down heavy artillery and mortar barrages. An advance of about a mile was made towards Chorwon. South Koreans in Pusan revealed that Communist guerrillas had raided Chongju, 100 miles south of the allied lines, and killed at least seven people.

KOREA (*continued*)

6 June—U.N. forces advanced slightly on the central front while the Communists withdrew to new positions in the Chorwon area. The allies also made a slight gain in the east from Yanggu and Inje against fierce opposition.

7 June—The allies made further advances towards Chorwon and Kumhwa and captured the Kwangdok mountain south-west of Kumhwa before being halted by strong enemy resistance. Heavy opposition also limited the allied advance on the eastern and east-central fronts.

8 June—Gen. Marshall, U.S. Defence Secretary, visited the Korean front where he held a conference with allied commanders. Later he told the press that the parallel was no longer important and that the army would in future be handled in the most effective way.

Allied forces continued to make limited advances against fierce resistance towards the enemy's 'iron triangle' defence area between Chorwon, Kumhwa, and Pyonggang. It was reported that a hundred tons of bombs had been dropped on the area the night before. Fierce fighting continued in the Yanggu-Inje area.

The U.S. Army estimated total enemy casualties up to 2 June at 1,115,111 and additional casualties from 2-5 June at 26,000.

9 June—Front-line reports said that the Chinese were beginning to abandon the 'iron triangle'.

10 June—Gen. Van Fleet announced the final seizure of the Chorwon-Kumhwa area. He said enemy casualties between 16 May and 9 June were estimated at 170,400 and equipment captured during the period was enough to equip at least three Chinese divisions. Allied air forces attacked Sariwon, a railway junction south of Pyongyang, Songchon, north-east of Pyongyang, and enemy airfields.

11 June—Allied forces occupied Chorwon and Kumhwa—abandoned by the enemy some days earlier—and drove on another 4,500 yards north-east towards Kumsong before being stopped by a Chinese regiment and artillery fire. Enemy resistance was reported to be decreasing on the central front but increasing on the western front where reserves were said to be moving towards Kaesong. Another heavy air raid was made on Songchon.

12 June—Further allied advances against light resistance were made in the 'iron triangle' area and large quantities of abandoned material were captured.

13 June—Two allied units converged on Pyonggang which they found abandoned by the enemy. Allied advances were also made in the Yanggu-Inje area on the east-central front.

14 June—The enemy were reported to be fighting rearguard actions in the east.

U.S. casualties in Korea were announced in Washington as 10,432 killed, 48,133 wounded, and 10,211 missing.

15 June—Communist forces were reported to be resisting strongly in the Kumhwa area of the central front and also on the Yanggu-Inje sector. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on enemy airfields.

16 June—The Communists re-entered Pyonggang and fought fierce delaying actions in the Yanggu-Inje area. Allied air reconnaissance reported the heavy movement southward of Chinese reinforcements from Manchuria.

It was learned that a report had been issued by Suh Minh-ho, chairman of a South Korean National Assembly committee, which asserted that 50,000 South Korean conscripts had died from starvation and disease in military camps since December. The deaths were attributed to profiteering by corrupt officers of the Korean National Guard. It was reported that the Defence Ministry had denied the allegation but had admitted 799 deaths up to March when the Ministry of Health assumed responsibility for soldiers reporting sick.

Gen. Chung Il-kwun, South Korean C.-in-C., resigned. No reason for the resignation was given.

A battalion of volunteers from Colombia arrived in Korea. It was the first contingent from South America.

17 June—It was reported that the Chinese were moving back into the triangle and had engaged allied forces north-west of Chorwon, east of Kumhwa, and south and south-west of Kumsong.

In an air battle over Sinuiju U.S. pilots claimed to have brought down one MIG 15 and to have damaged six without loss to themselves. Enemy airfields were again bombarded.

18 June—It was reported that U.S. Sabres had destroyed five enemy MIG jet fighters and damaged two others without suffering loss although outnumbered. Enemy resistance continued in the triangle area and held up the allied drive towards Kumsong.

Gen. Sams, former chief of public health at General H.Q. in Tokio, said in Washington that typhoid, typhus, and small pox were rife among the Communists, and that the North Koreans had no medical facilities for inoculation or treatment.

19 June—Another air battle took place over north-west Korea.

Fierce fighting was reported in the Inje area. It was reported that millions of leaflets had been dropped on Communist troops emphasizing their heavy casualties.

20 June—In another large aerial battle which took place over north-west Korea more than 100 allied and enemy aircraft took part. U.S. pilots claimed to have damaged or destroyed ten enemy aircraft. It was announced that three allied aircraft had been lost between 17 and 20 June and twenty-four enemy aircraft destroyed.

The enemy were reported to have abandoned a concentration area north of Inje after the capture by the allies on 19 June of a dominating ridge. A Communist force was driven back over the Han River west of Hansong, and east of Kumhwa another force withdrew after a twenty-four hour battle.

LEBANON. 7 June—*New Government.* The composition of the new Government was announced. Abdullah el-Yafi became Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, and Mr Helwe and Mr Rashid Baydoon were appointed Foreign and Defence Ministers respectively.

LIBYA. 15 *June*—U.S. technical aid (*see Great Britain*).

LUXEMBOURG. 19 *June*—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived in Luxembourg for a three-day official visit.

MALAYA. 31 *May*—Two bandits were killed near Kuala Lumpur. Another bandit was captured in Pahang.

4 *June*—The Government announced a new scale of rewards for the capture of bandits alive. It was also announced that persons found guilty of supplying guerrillas with food would be liable to the death penalty.

11 *June*—A gang of bandits slashed 1,000 rubber trees at the Rubber Research Institute's experimental station near Kuala Lumpur, ruining nine years' experimental work.

12 *June*—It was learned that Dato Onn Bin Ja'afar, President of the communal body—the United Malays' Nationalist Organization—had announced his intention of forming a non-communal independence party with the declared objective of securing self-government within ten years. He said that Dominion status would not be refused and British officials and technicians would be employed after independence had been attained.

Bandits blew up the railway line near Kluang, Johore, killing six persons and wounding seven.

13 *May*—It was reported that during May 102 bandits were killed, 221 brought in alive, and 78 wounded. Security forces' casualties were 37 killed and 169 wounded. Civilian casualties were 34 killed, 33 wounded, and 4 missing.

15 *June*—It was announced that as a further measure to deny supplies to the bandits, the sale and distribution of food, medicines, and paper and duplicating material would be strictly controlled from 16 June.

17 *June*—A constable and the assistant manager of an estate in the Alor Gajah district of Malacca were found shot dead.

19 *June*—Nightly curfews were imposed in four districts, and for the fourth successive day aircraft bombed the jungle in suspect areas.

MALTA. 15 *June*—*New Government*. It was announced that Dr Oliver's Nationalist Party and Dr Boffa's Workers' Party had formed a Coalition Government which would have 22 out of the 40 seats in Parliament.

NEPAL. 10 *June*—*Government Changes*. A twenty-four hour political crisis was resolved by the appointment of new Ministers of Defence and Food. Parity between the Rana and Congress groups in the Cabinet was maintained.

16 *June*—*India*. Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Katmandu on a three-day courtesy visit.

NETHERLANDS. 19 *June*—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard arrived in Luxembourg for a three-day official visit.

NEW ZEALAND. 1 *June*—*Dock Strike*. A clash occurred at Auckland between about 1,200 strikers and the police. Two police and ten demonstrators were injured.

7 *June*—*Strikes*. It was reported that as a result of decisions by dockers in other ports to join new unions, Wellington was the only port where dockers were holding out in any strength. All troops were withdrawn from Auckland and Onehunga.

8 *June*—The Government banned demonstrations connected with the dock strike.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 14 *June*—After the conclusion of a conference in Paris of Air Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, said that agreement had been reached on methods of reinforcing the air potential. Western defence was at present not strong enough and tactical air force units inadequate. Western air strength must be developed along both defensive and offensive lines.

17 *June*—*Finance and Economic Board*. The French Finance Ministry announced that M. Leroy-Beaulieu, former economic adviser to the French High Commissioner in Germany, had been elected chairman of the Finance and Economic Board.

18 *June*—*Southern Europe Command*. Gen. Eisenhower announced the appointment of Admiral Carney, U.S. Navy, as C-in-C. Allied Forces, Southern Europe. It was stated that he would command the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Gen. de Castiglioni, Italian Army, and Gen. Schlatter, U.S. Air Force, were appointed respectively commanders of the army and air forces in the area. It was stated that the appointments had been made without prejudice to any future command system for the Mediterranean as a whole.

19 *June*—An agreement on the status of N.A.T. forces stationed outside their own country was signed by N.A.T. delegates in London. The agreement declared that treaty forces should respect the law of the receiving State and abstain from any activity inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty and from political activity. The agreement provided that with certain exceptions members of N.A.T. forces should be subject to their own military authorities when on duty and to the law of the land in other cases. Provision was also made for the settlement of claims and for adverse effects on the economy of a member State owing to the presence of large N.A.T. contingents.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 1 *June*—Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret arrived in Belfast on a four-day visit to Northern Ireland.

NORWAY. 2 *June*—King Haakon sailed from Oslo for a State visit to Britain.

20 *June*—King Haakon returned to Norway from his visit to Britain.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 10 *June*—The third progress report of O.E.E.C. was published.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (*continued*)

It gave figures to show the progress achieved since the inception of Marshall aid in 1947, and set out the problems arising from rearmament and raw material shortages and the accompanying dangers of inflation. A line of policy for member countries to follow recommended: (1) efforts to increase production of raw materials both in Europe and overseas; (2) concerted measures to ensure priorities in the use of scarce raw materials and their equitable distribution among countries; (3) an increase in agricultural production; (4) a drive for increased productivity; (5) continued efforts to secure equilibrium in the balance of payments of member countries; (6) a reduction in obstacles to trade; (7) intensification of efforts to control inflation and to solve structural economic problems of certain countries.

PAKISTAN. 15 June—Australian aid under Colombo Plan (*see Australia*).

PERSIA. 31 May—Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador, called on Mr Kazemi, the Foreign Minister, to protest against the expulsion of the two British journalists.

1 June—Oil Company's reply from International Court (*see Great Britain*).

The U.S. Ambassador handed to Dr Moussadek, the Prime Minister, a personal message from President Truman, in which the President strongly urged that negotiations in the oil dispute should begin without delay. He also said that he had informed the British Government of his belief that the Iranian Government would be prepared to negotiate on the basis of the principle of nationalization, accepted by Mr Morrison on 29 May, and would not object if the Oil Company's representatives at the discussions were also members of the British Government. A message was also sent by the President to the British Prime Minister.

It was reported that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had not paid the instalment due on 31 May of the advance royalty payments which they had stopped in April.

Gen. Shahbakti was replaced as commander of the forces in the south by Gen. Djalali, and it was announced that the Governor-Generalship of Khuzistan would be temporarily assumed by Shamseddin Amir Alaii, Minister of National Economy, who had been charged with the supervision of the implementation of the nationalization law. Eleven other changes of governorships in Khuzistan and Kermanshah were announced.

It was reported that the British tank landing ship *Messina* from the Mediterranean fleet was on her way to the Persian Gulf.

2 June—Dr Moussadek read the President's letter at a closed session of the Senate. It was reported that he had again objected to a British Government mission unless he knew first what it proposed to discuss.

Hussain Makki, *rapporteur* of the liquidation commission, told the press that no modification of the nationalization law could be accepted. He also announced that the temporary board of three directors of the

National Oil Company had been nominated and that Gen. Sheybani had been appointed Governor-General of Kermanshah.

3 June—Amir Alaii left Tehran for Khuzistan.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's representative handed to the Finance Minister an *aide-mémoire* in reply to the Persian communication of 30 May. It stated that the Company, while reserving its legal rights, would send representatives from London as soon as possible for discussions with the Persian Government.

It was reported from Stockholm that the Swedish Government had refused a request to appoint an auditor and an adviser on 'oil industrial questions' for service in Persia.

Navab Safavi, leader of the religious terrorist group, Fedayan Islam, was arrested in Tehran.

4 June—Hussain Fatemi said that if the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's representatives did not arrive that day, the Government could not delay enforcement of the nationalization law.

Mr Amir Alaii, who had arrived in Abadan, appealed for Anglo-Persian goodwill and asked if it were not possible to keep the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in the *status quo* but with Persian management.

Mr Morrison's statement (*see Great Britain*).

5 June—The Senate approved the extension for two months of martial law in Khuzistan.

The U.S. Ambassador, Dr Grady, said he believed it would ease pressure on Dr Moussadek if the Company would inform the Persian Government as soon as possible of the date of the arrival in Persia of their representatives. He also said that if the British delegation could find the means of providing funds for the Persian Government it would 'sweeten the discussions'.

It was announced that Mr Calust Gulbenkian, a naturalized British subject and a shareholder in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, had been relieved of his post as honorary Commercial Attaché at the Persian Legation in Paris and his son, Mr Nubar Gulbenkian, of a similar post at the London Embassy.

7 June—The Government refused to grant permits to foreign press correspondents to visit the South Persian oil areas.

8 June—The Persian three-member board of management arrived in Ahwaz.

Hussain Fatemi, a member of the Government, described the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in a broadcast speech as a vampire which sucked Persia's blood.

10 June—The British Embassy issued a statement outlining the benefits that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had brought to Persia.

It was reported that the Persian emissaries to Abadan had made anti-British speeches on their arrival in Ahwaz and also at railway stations on their journey south.

11 June—Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador, issued a statement in a letter to the Persian Press in which he called for good will on both sides in the oil dispute and a settlement by discussion. He reiterated that the British Government had not been animated by im-

PERSIA (*continued*)

perialism but had for many years encouraged an independent, prosperous, and stable Iran, and he emphasized that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company did not intervene in Persian politics. He asserted that the oil industry could only be conducted by mutual co-operation on a basis of friendly partnership and gave a warning that constant criticism and mistrust would only benefit the enemies of freedom.

The first party of Anglo-Iranian representatives from London arrived in Tehran. Mr Jackson, deputy chairman of the company, told the press that the Company wished to discover whether they could retain a useful and profitable place under nationalization. They still stood by the offer of a fifty-fifty division but would not be interested in an arrangement to give Persia 75 per cent of the profits.

The Persian flag was hoisted over the Company's main office near Abadan.

Mr Nehru on oil dispute (*see India*).

United States. A personal reply from Dr Moussadek to President Truman's message of 1 June was handed to the U.S. Ambassador. It defended oil nationalization, repeated accusations of greed against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and gave an assurance that Persia was anxious to protect cordial relations with Britain and to remove British anxiety concerning her requirements of Persian oil.

12 June—The two remaining members of the Anglo-Iranian delegation arrived in Tehran.

An Anglo-Iranian official in Abadan said that Mr Drake, the Company's general manager, had told members of the provisional board of management the day before that the Company was reserving its legal rights and could not recognize the board's authority as extending to the Company's operations.

Dr Moussadek broadcast a message to oil workers urging them to increase oil production as its benefits would come directly to Persia.

The ban on foreign correspondents in Abadan was lifted.

The temporary board of the 'Iranian National Oil Company' issued a statement in Abadan announcing that the board had started its duties from 11 June and that foreign and Iranian staff would in future be employees of the National Oil Company of Iran. The board would strive to increase oil production and would expect employees to show enthusiasm and patriotism and also courteous co-operation with foreign experts.

The Persian mission in Abadan asked Mr Drake, General Manager of the Company, to hand over the Company's books and documents and to transfer 75 per cent of the Company's oil revenues since 20 March, the date of the decision on nationalization. The remaining 25 per cent would be deposited in an agreed bank for possible compensation to the Company. Mr Drake replied that he must await instructions from London and asked that the demands be put in writing.

13 June—Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador, told the press that he had warned Dr Moussadek of the danger of serious disturbances in the oilfields as a result of the anti-British propaganda campaign con-

ducted mainly from Tehran. He said there had been no response to his protest of 9 June and that it was essential that the population should be calmed down immediately. The British Government had taken measures to be ready to protect British lives and property. In answer to a question, he said there were always British naval forces in the Persian Gulf. Sir Francis Shepherd also said: 'We are prepared to accept the principle of nationalization but not the Persian nationalization law which is a unilateral breach of the international agreement (of 1933).'

The Persian Cabinet held an extraordinary session to consider further action. It briefed the five Government delegates who were to negotiate with the Company's delegation.

The British delegates were taken by the Persian Government on a tour of Tehran's slums.

The Government confirmed that a Persian corporal had been shot dead on 11 June by Russian frontier guards while on patrol duty in north-east Persia. An Army mission had been sent to investigate. The Russians claimed that he had crossed into Russian territory.

14 June—The first meeting took place of the Anglo-Iranian delegation with Persian officials. Mr Varasteh, Finance Minister, issued a statement after in which he said that the Persian delegation had announced that the discussions were conditional on the issuing of immediate instructions by the Company that oil revenue since 20 March should be handed over to the Persian Government after deducting 25 per cent for possible compensation to the Company and expenses. The British delegation leader, Mr Jackson, had postponed a definite reply until 17 June.

It was reported that nineteen British employees of the Company had been arrested on arrival at Abadan airport for being without residence permits. It was also reported that masters of oil tankers filling up at Abadan had been asked to sign receipts acknowledging all implications of the nationalization law.

Tehran Radio criticized Sir Francis Shepherd's statement of the day before, saying that the reference to warships in the Persian Gulf showed the opposite of goodwill. It said that the Army had the situation in hand and that if disturbances did occur the Company would be responsible.

15 June—It was reported that the British Consul-General in Abadan had protested against the notice issued by the Persian liquidation committee informing Anglo-Iranian employees that they would henceforth be regarded as employees of the 'National Iranian Oil Company'. The Consul-General expressed surprise at such an involuntary transfer of British employees' contracts while the whole dispute was under discussion.

16 June—The Persian Government extended until 19 June the time-limit for the Company's reply to the Persian demand for the transfer of 75 per cent of oil revenue.

Two British engineers were arrested 200 miles north-east of Abadan for travelling without a permit.

A U.S. consular clerk in Isafahan was stabbed and injured by a Persian.

A Company spokesman at Abadan reported a slow-down by the

PERSIA (continued)

Company's Persian workers at Bandar Mashur and Agha Jari. The Company believed it to be Communist-organized.

It was learned that a Persian Minister to Prague had been appointed within the last four days.

17 June—The Company's delegation held a second meeting with the Persian delegation.

The British Ambassador called on Dr Moussadek and presented a verbal message from Mr Morrison, British Foreign Secretary, which it was understood expressed the hope that negotiations would be continued in a spirit of goodwill. Dr Moussadek said he reserved the right to tell Parliament that he had extended the time-limit for the Company's reply at the request of the American Ambassador.

The Persian temporary Board of Directors inspected the Abadan refinery and expressed a wish to spend at least one week studying each of the six or more departments before assuming control. Mr Ross, General Manager of the refinery, said that output had dropped from 20 m. gallons a day to 16 m. as a result of tension among Persian and British workers.

It was reported that the evacuation by air of British wives and children from Abadan was nearly completed.

The three service chiefs for the Middle East met at Fayid in Egypt. It was understood that measures to protect British lives and property in Persia were discussed.

18 June—Hussain Makki told the press at Abadan that the temporary Persian board would take over control of the refinery on 20 June if the British refused the Persian demand for payment of 75 per cent of receipts by 19 June. Deliveries of oil to tankers would be stopped. The directors had asked that an appeal should be made to neutral countries for engineers, but he was confident that British engineers would remain. Even if production dropped to 8 m. tons a year, Persia would make more money.

The Foreign Minister postponed the signing of an Anglo-Persian civil aviation agreement.

19 June—The Company's delegation in Tehran rejected the demand for 75 per cent of oil revenue but offered instead to make an immediate interim payment of £10 m. and a monthly payment of £3 m. while discussions continued. It proposed vesting the Company's assets in the National Iranian Oil Company which would grant the use of such assets to a new company having a number of Persian directors which would operate on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company. The Persian delegation said they could not regard the proposal as an acceptance of nationalization, but the final decision would rest with the Persian Government.

Dr Grady, U.S. Ambassador, saw Dr Moussadek and later told the press that if the United States approved the British proposals they would give them wholehearted support. He said he considered that Dr Moussadek was by far the best Persian leader with whom to conclude an agreement.

Dr Raji was howled down by several deputies in the Majlis when he suggested that Dr Moussadek should propose modifications in the nationalization law if he now thought them expedient.

Dr Moussadek issued a warning that the Company's installations would be seized if the Persian demands were not met.

Sir Francis Shepherd called on the Shah to inform him of the Company's decisions.

A personal letter from Dr Moussadek was received by Mr Drake, the Company's General Manager, in Abadan.

Mr Morrison's statement (*see Great Britain*).

20 June—Dr Grady sent a personal message to Dr Moussadek urging that careful consideration should be given to the British proposals which seemed to him to meet all Persian requirements with regard to nationalization. Dr Moussadek later replied that the Company's proposals were unacceptable as they in no way conformed to the nationalization law.

After a meeting of the Cabinet and the liquidation commission, Hussain Fatemi announced the following directives which had been communicated to the Shah and to army and police chiefs and sent to Abadan: (1) orders by Anglo-Iranian officials to be countersigned in future by a member of the Persian temporary board of directors; (2) Persian officials to take over the administration of the Naftishah and Kermanshah oilfields and refinery—the Company's secondary centre of operations and the source of Persia's internal oil requirements; (3) Persians to take over the direction of other Company departments, including their Tehran and sales offices; (4) all Anglo-Iranian signboards and notices to be replaced by signs bearing the name 'National Iranian Oil Company'; (5) future revenues from oil sales to be deposited in the National Bank of Persia to the account of the National Iranian Oil Company; (6) the Company's public relations department to be dissolved.

It was announced after a second Cabinet meeting that an anti-sabotage Bill would be introduced providing for the death penalty after trials by special tribunals. Hussain Fatemi announced that oil deliveries to tankers would be stopped unless ships' masters first paid cash or signed an acknowledgement made out to the National Iranian Oil Company.

Dr Moussadek said in an evening broadcast: 'Fifty years of imperialism in Persia ended today.' He said the directives issued that day marked the end of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Persia must show the world that she was worthy of what she had achieved.

The Persian tricolour was finally, after three postponements, hoisted over the refinery building before a cheering crowd of about 1,000.

Mr Makki said that the decision to stop the flow of oil to tankers had been postponed for a day at the request of Mr Drake who was awaiting instructions from Tehran. Mr Makki also announced that technicians from Germany, Switzerland, and other countries had expressed willingness to come to Persia if needed.

Mr Drake said that any attempt to turn off the crude oil valves without warning the oil fields would be catastrophic.

PERSIA (continued)

Mr Morrison's statement (see *Great Britain*).

French statement (see *France*).

PUERTO RICO. 4 *June*—A referendum on a constitution to replace the U.S. Congressional Act government resulted in a vote of 383,714 in favour of a constitution and 118,243 against. The majority favoured a continuation of fiscal and economic relations with the United States. It was understood that the new constitution would not affect the island's status as a U.S. possession.

RHODESIAS. 13 *June*—Report of the Conference on Closer Association in Central Africa (see *Great Britain*).

20 *June*—*Southern Rhodesia. Central African Federation.* Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, gave an assurance to Parliament that a referendum would be held on the report issued on 13 June. He said there were certain unsatisfactory aspects of the report, and he urged that a sense of partnership between Africans and Europeans should be developed so that Africans would realize that they had friends in Central Africa as well as in London.

SAAR TERRITORY. 31 *May*—It was reported that Herr Becker, leader of the Democratic Party, had set out the Party's case in a document which had been sent to all members of the Federal German Government. The document listed various methods which it alleged were adopted by the Saar Government to suppress liberty, including expulsions, banning of newspapers, secret censorship of letters, and confiscation of property.

SOUTH AFRICA. 31 *May*—Dr Malan, the Prime Minister, addressing the Nationalist Youth League at Capetown, said that if oversea criticism of South Africa as a persecutor of non-Europeans persisted, she might form such a republic as the northern communities of the present union had been forced to do in the last century.

6 *June*—*Separate Representation of Voters Bill.* The Bill passed its third reading in the Senate by 21 votes to 16.

8 *June*—Dr Malan told the paper *Die Burger* that his statement of 31 May regarding criticism of South Africa applied to the British press and politicians and not to the British Government.

12 *June*—*Communism.* During the debate on the second reading of the Suppression of Communism Amendment Bill, Senator Nicholls, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, offered the Opposition's co-operation if the Bill were made subject to annual Parliamentary re-enactment.

18 *June*—*Separate Representation of Voters Bill.* Mr Havenga, Finance Minister, announced that the Governor-General had signed the Bill.

19 *June*—*Great Britain.* Dr Malan, Prime Minister, strongly criticized the British press in the Senate, asserting that it was unfair and

hostile to South Africa and influenced the press in other countries against South Africa. He said that a republic could only be attained with the support of a reasonable number of English-speaking people as well as Africaners, and he did not regard anti-British feeling as a good basis for republicanism. Friendly relations should be maintained with Britain even if South Africa became a republic.

British Protectorates. Dr Malan quoted from documents to show that Britain had agreed with South Africa to encourage the natives in the British protectorates to accept a transfer. He said Britain had not kept to the agreement and at a suitable time he would consider approaching the British Government with a view to publishing all documents on the matter. He said the best method of securing the transfer would be by agreement, but if there were no other way South Africa would take the initiative and ask for the people's support at a general election.

Bechuanaland. The African National Congress issued a statement accusing the British Government of dictatorial behaviour in their treatment of Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama and appealing to the British public to demand their return to the Bamangwato tribe.

SPAIN. 15 *June*—*Great Britain.* In a speech to the British Chamber of Commerce, Barcelona, Sir John Balfour, British Ambassador, deprecated the difficulty in obtaining licences to import U.K. goods and expressed the hope that the Spanish authorities would allocate larger sums of sterling for the purchase of British manufactured goods.

16 *June*—A statement signed on 11 June by the British Ambassador and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, which justified the Spanish Government's refusal to resume the service of Barcelona Traction Bonds, was issued in Madrid.

SUDAN. 11 *June*—It was learned that a police strike for better conditions was in progress in Khartoum province and had led to a demand for the formation of a Sudan police federation. The strikers were insisting on drawing up the federation's constitution themselves and had ignored an order of the Acting Governor-General to return to work. It was reported that prisoners in Khartoum had broken out on 10 June and caused disturbances in which two persons had been wounded. Order had been restored by police officers and the defence force.

20 *June*—Mr Morrison's statement on strike (*see Great Britain*).

SYRIA. 31 *May*—It was announced that an aircraft flying over Syrian territory had refused to give its identification in reply to Syrian radio requests and had crashed after Syrian fighters had been sent up.

6 *June*—*Arab States.* The General Staff announced that a four-day conference in Damascus of Arab military chiefs had ended the previous day after agreeing on military and economic measures to ensure the security of the Arab States.

7 *June*—*Point Four.* Khaled Bey el Azm, Prime Minister, announced that Syria had refused an offer of U.S. technical aid under the Point Four programme.

SYRIA (*continued*)

13 *June*—*Israel*. It was reported that the Government had instructed its delegate to the United Nations to protest to the Security Council against the resumption by Israel of drainage work in the Huleh area.

TIBET. 12 *June*—A report from Hong Kong stated that Gen. Chang Ching-wu had been appointed chief administrator in Tibet, and Gen. Chang Kuo-hua commander of Chinese troops with responsibility for the absorption of the Tibetan forces into the 'people's armies'.

TURKEY. 13 *June*—*Arab League*. Azam Pasha, Secretary-General of the League, arrived in Turkey for discussions.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

1 *June*—*Schuman Plan*. In a debate on the report of the Steel Commission for Europe, Mr Arutiunian, the Soviet delegate, attacked the Schuman Plan which he said was a U.S. device for the remilitarization of the Ruhr and which implied war preparations on the part of France.

4 *June*—In a debate on raw materials, Mr Arutiunian (U.S.S.R.), accused America of seizing world sources of raw materials in preparation for war. He said that the N.A.T.O. forces outnumbered Soviet forces by 2 to 1 and that Russia was ringed by U.S. bases. The U.S. delegate said that American stockpiling had been carried out as a shield against Soviet aggression. The Yugoslav delegate said that Yugoslavia had been forced to adopt defensive measures after Russia had applied an economic blockade following her failure to secure political domination of Yugoslavia.

5 *June*—The British and other delegates complained of an absence of goodwill on the part of east European countries in carrying on normal trade relations.

Germany. A report on west German economic policy was published as an addendum to the Economic Survey of Europe 1950. The west German Government was strongly criticized, and the report said that a radical change of policy was needed in order to meet higher occupation costs and to increase exports. Greater Government control of investments and either control of prices and profits or heavier and more effective taxation of profits were among the measures proposed.

8 *June*—It was reported that Mr Maladek, representative of the International Monetary Fund, had strongly criticized the proposal in the Commission's survey that European currencies should be revalued upward. He said that an overwhelming majority of the Fund's members were against the proposal.

20 *June*—It was reported that during the session which ended on 13 June two Soviet resolutions were defeated, one of which called on members to adopt measures to end the contraction of civilian industrial production and to reduce prices and taxation; the other criticized the Man-power Committee for being 'dormant' in spite of the deterioration of the working-class position in western Europe owing to rearmament.

All delegates agreed in rejecting the Survey's recommendation to re-value western currencies.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

18 June—The 67th General Assembly opened in Paris, attended by delegations from fifty-nine countries. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were the only east European countries represented. Mr Howland Sergeant, chairman of the U.S. delegation, was elected president.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

6 June—*Persian Oil Dispute*. The Court announced its acceptance of the lodgement of Britain's case and issued a document outlining the application.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

11 June—*British Labour Policy in Africa*. Mr Gemmill, a South African delegate to the I.L.O. conference in Geneva, accused the British Colonial Office of contravening the Declaration of Human Rights by hindering the movement of Africans from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia to other countries where they could obtain better conditions and higher wages.

12 June—The German Federal Republic was admitted to membership of the I.L.O. by 165 votes to 12 with 5 abstentions. Israel, Poland, and Czechoslovakia opposed her admission.

SECRETARIAT

8 June—*Acheson Plan*. The U.S. Government informed the Secretary General, in connection with arrangements for a U.N. system of collective security under the Acheson Plan, that 'in appropriate circumstances' it would contribute for collective military measures in the north Atlantic area the six army divisions with naval and air elements which it would shortly have in western Europe.

12 June—*Acheson Plan*. A British Note was received in reply to the U.N. request for information on what forces could be contributed for collective action under the Acheson Plan. The Note listed the British land, sea, and air forces engaged in Korea and said that these, together with the considerable forces engaged in Malaya, were already a substantial contribution to the cause of international peace. It called attention to British defence obligations in respect of her overseas territories, the Commonwealth, and under the North Atlantic Treaty, and gave an assurance that forces committed to maintain peace in those areas would be immediately made available to the United Nations should aggression in any of them occur.

19 June—*China*. The British Government informed the United Nations of the measures it was taking to comply with the U.N. embargo on strategic goods for China and North Korea. It was reported that Canada and Australia had also sent reports.

SECURITY COUNCIL

13 June—*Suez Canal*. A report from Gen. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff in Palestine, described Egyptian interference with goods for Israel passing through the Suez Canal as hostile action having the partial effect of a blockade. He said the matter was beyond the competence of the Egyptian-Israeli mixed armistice commission and should be referred to a higher authority such as the Security Council or the International Court of Justice.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

5 June—*China*. Following a proposal by Mr Soldatov (U.S.S.R.), that a Peking delegate should replace the Chinese Nationalist on the Council, a U.S. resolution to defer indefinitely the question of Chinese representation was adopted by 11 votes to 1 (U.S.S.R.). Sir Alan Burns (U.K.) said that the British Government had in the past supported the admission of the Peking Government and had shown endless patience in the hope that China would end the Korean fighting. In the circumstances, however, he would support a postponement of the question.

Sir Alan Burns was elected President for the coming year, and a permanent Italian delegate took his seat to represent Italy as the administering Power in Somaliland.

UNITED STATES. 31 May—*MacArthur Inquiry: North Atlantic Treaty*. During the continuation of his evidence, Admiral Sherman, Chief of Naval Staff, advocated the appointment of an American to command the Atlantic Treaty naval forces in the Mediterranean because, he said, they would be predominantly American.

Korea. Amplifying his proposal of the previous day for a naval blockade of China, Admiral Sherman said it should be a United Nations operation and should not be undertaken by the United States alone. Britain was the only country he knew of that opposed a blockade.

1 June—*MacArthur Inquiry: Formosa*. The joint committee voted to make public a State Department memorandum on Formosa which was circulated to its officials in the field at the end of 1949. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, who gave evidence, said that the document had been prepared in expectation of the fall of Formosa with a view to reducing the damage to American prestige. He said that U.S. policy on Formosa from October 1948 to 25 June 1950 had been based on a recognition of Formosa's strategic importance to the United States and of the need to prevent its occupation by a hostile power. It was not concerned with its use or occupation by U.S. forces, and bearing in mind U.S. defensive strength, it was not considered possible to commit any forces to its defence.

President's message to Persian Prime Minister (*see Persia*).

2 June—*MacArthur Inquiry: Korea*. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, told the Senate Committee that the United States might agree to a cease-fire at the 38th parallel if there could be a 'real settlement' of the Korean war. The United States would not agree to discuss the future of Formosa or the admission of China to the United Nations as part

of the peace terms. He said that Hong Kong was 'an important point for observation' and must be kept out of Communist hands. Trade could not be completely cut off between Hong Kong and the mainland, as Hong Kong was dependent on it for food and water. He considered it was better to strengthen economic restrictions than to seek a naval blockade of China on which agreement among the nations would be most unlikely, and he opposed the bombing of Manchuria. He said that differences with Britain concerned the degree to which economic sanctions should be imposed. The French were prepared to go further than the British on economic sanctions. He considered that the efforts of the British in Malaya and the French in Indo-China were roughly equivalent to what the United States was doing in Korea.

Formosa. Mr Acheson told the Senate Committee that the United States was committed to the defence of Formosa.

The Committee published the State Department memorandum on Formosa dated 23 December 1949.

3 June—A ban was imposed on travel to Czechoslovakia.

Kem Amendment. The President signed the third supplemental appropriations act and issued a statement criticizing the Kem amendment (which prohibited economic assistance to countries exporting war materials to the Communist bloc) and urging its replacement by more workable legislation.

4 June—*Korea.* Dr Katz-Suchy, Polish delegate to the United Nations, said in a broadcast interview that in his view a cease-fire in Korea could achieve little unless preceded by agreement with Peking on Formosa and on Chinese representation in the United Nations.

War Criminals. Chief Justice Vinson of the Supreme Court refused a further stay of execution of the seven Nazis at Landsberg.

Communism. The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of eleven Communist Party leaders for conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of the Government. Sentences ranged from three to five years imprisonment with fines of \$10,000.

MacArthur Inquiry: China. Mr Acheson's evidence during the day concerned the Yalta conference and U.S. policy towards China after 1945. He expressed the view that Nationalist guerrilla forces fighting on the Chinese mainland were not a threat to the Communist regime and he said that he saw no forces anywhere strong enough to threaten it. He believed that an extension of the Korean war to the Chinese mainland would give Russia an opportunity to intervene under the Russo-Chinese agreement.

5 June—*Inflation in Europe.* Mr Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, criticized at a Press conference a proposal in the report of the Economic Commission for Europe that some European countries should appreciate their currencies as a disinflationary measure. He said it would merely give a temporary advantage to a particular area to the detriment of the defence effort as a whole and that inflation should be countered by such measures as taxation, credit controls, raw material allocations, etc. He approved a recommendation of the International Monetary Fund for the relaxation of exchange restrictions.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

MacArthur Inquiry: Korea. Mr Acheson told the Committee that all available facts warranted the belief that U.N. strategy in Korea would force the Chinese to stop their attacks. He defined the military directive as to repel attacks on Korea and to take such military action, north or south of the parallel, as would end the campaign.

Mr Dulles on Japan (*see Great Britain*).

Soviet Note *re Four Power Conference* (*q.v.*).

6 June—*MacArthur Inquiry.* During his evidence Mr Acheson read out a telegram sent by the American Chamber of Commerce in an unnamed large Chinese city in March 1949. The telegram accused the Nationalist Government of tyranny, corruption, and misuse of U.S. aid, and it urged that no further aid should be sent without a guarantee of its effective use.

U.S.S.R. The Government sent a Note to the Russian Government demanding that two Russian soldiers who shot and killed an American corporal in Vienna on 4 May should be punished and that Russia should pay damages to his family. The Note asserted that the Soviet High Commission in Austria had condoned the crime by refusing to agree to a joint investigation.

7 June—Syrian refusal of technical aid (*see Syria*).

Gen. Marshall in Japan (*see Japan*).

8 June—U.S. contribution under the Acheson Plan (*see United Nations, Secretariat*).

U.S. aid for Chinese Nationalist Air Force (*see Formosa*).

9 June—*MacArthur Inquiry: 'China Lobby'.* Mr Acheson told the Senate Committee that President Truman had ordered an investigation of the 'China Lobby'—a body said to be seeking to influence the Government and Congress in favour of more aid for Chiang Kai-shek.

10 June—Soviet Note *re Japanese peace treaty* (*see U.S.S.R.*).

11 June—*India.* The Senate passed a Bill, already passed by the House, under which India would receive a loan of \$190 m. to buy two million tons of American wheat. (The Bill was a compromise of earlier Bills passed by the Senate and the House.)

Mr St Laurent, Canadian Prime Minister, delivered the Commencement Address at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He spoke of the need for continued allied partnership under U.S. leadership as the only way to preserve the free world against Communism.

French-U.S. agreement on Japanese peace treaty (*see France*).

MacArthur Inquiry: Korea. Gen. Wedemeyer, Commander of the 6th Army in California and wartime Commander of U.S. troops in China, told the Committee that in his view a truce at the 38th parallel would be tantamount to a psychological defeat and he thought the land forces should be withdrawn from Korea. He favoured a naval blockade of China, the bombing of Manchurian bases, and the shelling of Chinese coastal cities, despite the risk of extending the conflict.

Dr Moussadek's reply to President Truman (*see Persia*).

12 June—Gen. Marshall, Defence Secretary, arrived back in Washington from Tokio.

13 June—Gen. MacArthur, in a speech to the Texas Legislature, attacked the Administration for pursuing in its Korean policy a dangerous form of appeasement which encouraged aggression.

14 June—Anglo-U.S. statement on Japanese peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

Defence Production Act. President Truman explained in a broadcast to the nation the importance of extending and amending the Defence Production Act in order to avoid inflation.

15 June—Note to Russia *re Four-Power Conference (q.v.)*.

Four-Power Conference. The State Department, in publishing the text of the western Powers' Note to Russia, said it should remove any doubt which the Soviet Government might have concerning its delegate's right at the Foreign Ministers' conference to express his view concerning any subject he considered related to international tension.

Kem Amendment. The National Security Council suspended for ninety days the Kem amendment to the recent appropriations Bill (*see under 21 May and 3 June*) in order to permit further study of how various countries would be affected. The White House announced a series of decisions made by the Council concerning the amendment, including the exclusion of Norway and Austria from its terms.

India. President Truman signed the Bill providing for a loan to India of \$190 m. for the purchase of grain.

Agreement on technical aid to Libya and Eritrea (*see Great Britain*).

16 June—Protest to Egypt *re Suez Canal restrictions (see Egypt)*.

19 June—*Conscription.* President Truman signed the new conscription law keeping conscription in operation until 1 July.

20 June—Soviet Note *re Four-Power Conference (q.v.)*.

Communism. Seventeen important Communist Party officials were arrested after a Federal grand jury had indicted them and four others not in custody for conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force.

Counter Propaganda. President Truman established the Psychological Warfare Strategy Board to counter Soviet propaganda.

Ecuador. President Plaza of Ecuador arrived in Washington.

URUGUAY. 7 June—*Great Britain.* A contract, supplementary to the Anglo-Uruguayan contract of December 1949, was signed in Montevideo. It provided for the sale to Britain of not less than 20,000 tons of meat during the year ending 22 April 1952 at similar prices to those agreed between Britain and Argentina. Britain also undertook to buy any further available meat supplies and to pay £1.5 m. as a final adjustment of prices for meat shipped between December 1949 and the end of 1950.

U.S.S.R. 1 June—*Four-Power Conference.* Notes were delivered to the U.S.S.R. by the British, French, and U.S. Ambassadors, proposing that the four Foreign Ministers should meet in Washington on 23 July.

5 June—Soviet Note *re Four-Power Conference (q.v.)*.

6 June—U.S. Note of protest *re shooting incident in Vienna (see United States)*.

10 June—*United States: Japan.* A Note in reply to the U.S. Note of

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

19 May was handed to the U.S. Ambassador. Copies were also handed to the British, French, and Communist Chinese Ambassadors. The Note declared that the U.S. draft peace treaty with Japan, by omitting guarantees against a revival of Japanese militarism and limitations on Japan's armed forces, violated the Potsdam Declaration and the Far Eastern Commission's decisions. The Note claimed that the United States was actively encouraging Japanese militarism by improving Japanese bases, and it asserted that the proposed military security agreement between Japan and the United States for the period following the signing of a peace treaty was clearly of an aggressive nature directed against Communist China and the Soviet Union, and a camouflage for the continued occupation of Japan and therefore a violation of Potsdam. The Soviet Union repeated its demand for a time-limit for the withdrawal of all occupation forces and that no foreign state should have troops or bases in Japan. The Note also complained of restrictions on Japan's foreign trade and preferential treatment for U.S. firms. The U.S. accusation concerning Russian zones of interest in Manchuria and the non-repatriation of 200,000 Japanese prisoners was denied.

The Note concluded by stating Soviet insistence that the peace treaty should be based on the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and the Yalta agreement and that all States which took part in the war against Japan should participate in its preparation and signing. It proposed that a conference of these States should be held in July or August.

15 June—Western Note *re* Four-Power Conference (q.v.).

20 June—Soviet Note *re* Four-Power Conference (q.v.).

WEST INDIES. 14 June—*Antigua*. A detachment of British troops was flown to Antigua from Jamaica because of local disorders.

YUGOSLAVIA. 3 June—*Czechoslovakia*. It was announced that the Czechoslovak acting Consul-General in Zagreb, Mr Jilas Voitek, had refused to obey the Czech Government's order to return to Prague in connection with the closing of the consulate on 1 May.

4 June—A report was published by Mr Rankovich, Minister of the Interior, which criticized the Yugoslav judiciary and the secret police and in effect repudiated police State methods and called for greater legality in the daily functioning of the 'people's courts'.

6 June—Expulsion of representative from Hungary (*see Hungary*).

7 June—Expulsion of Military Attaché from Bulgaria (*see Bulgaria*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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| July | 4 | World Congress of I.C.F.T.U., Milan. |
| " | 30 | U.N. Economic and Social Council, Geneva. |
| Aug. | 4 | World Council of Churches, Geneva. |
| " | 5-19 | Communist Festival of Youth, Berlin. |